Guide to Fox Hunting

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1. History of American Foxhunting

Foxhunting has existed in North America since Colonial days and was enjoyed extensively by night hunters, farmers and landed gentry. The earliest record of the importation of hounds to this country was on June 30, 1650, when Robert Brooke arrived in Maryland with his family and hounds. By the early 1700's, foxhunting was increasing rapidly in Maryland, Virginia and probably other colonies. The earliest surviving record of American foxhunting in the modern manner, by what is now known as an organized hunt, maintained for the benefit of a group of foxhunters rather than for a single owner, is for the pack instituted by Thomas, Sixth Lord Fairfax in 1747 in northern Virginia. The Blue Ridge Hunt hunts today over much of his former territory. Much of what little is recorded about early hunting comes from letters written by Lord Fairfax and the diaries of George Washington. Washington, the first president of the United States, was an ardent foxhunter who owned his own pack of hounds. Washington's diaries are laced with frequent references to foxhunts near the nation’s capital.

On one occasion while congress was in session, hounds ran near the capital. Many congressmen ran outside to watch hounds and some jumped on their horses and joined the chase. The earliest established foxhound club was the Montreal Hunt in Canada 1826. In the United States, the Piedmont Foxhounds were established in Virginia in 1840. Both packs continue very successfully to this day.

Through the years North American foxhunting has evolved its own distinct flavor which is noticeably different from the British. The most obvious difference is that in North America the emphasis is on the chase rather than the kill. In addition, the coyote, not the fox, is hunted by a very large number of Hunts. The coyote has increased by large numbers throughout the United States and Canada. It is bigger, stronger and faster than a fox. In Britain the goal is to kill the fox. Because there is no rabies in the British Isles, populations of fox are extremely high and fox are considered vermin. Farmers with sheep farms want the animal numbers controlled. In America this is not normally the case. A successful hunt ends when the fox is accounted for by entering a hole in the ground, called an earth. Once there, hounds are rewarded with praise from their huntsman. The fox gets away and is chased another day. When hounds do not account for a fox by chasing him to an earth, the vast majority of times hounds lose the scent of the fox and that will end the hunt. On many hunts scent isn't sufficient for hounds to run at all. They cannot run what they can't smell. Even these slow days are fun as the scenery is always beautiful, fellow foxhunters are enjoyable and watching the hounds as they attempt to find the quarry is
pleasurable. That is not to say that foxhounds in America do not sometimes kill but it is always
the exception. Fox populations in hunt country are exceptionally healthy due to natural selection.

In some parts of North America coyotes have become a nuisance and are destroying livestock.
While this too is the exception, in those situations Hunts do attempt to kill the coyote with limited
success.

For more history on Foxhunting read Chapter 1 from the Centennial View, "Tally-ho back!" Foxhunting in North
America and the MFHA, by Norman Fine (47 MB)

2. Positions in the Hunt Field

The MASTER, or MFH, is in overall command of the hunt and his word is final in the field and in the
kennels. He decides when and where hounds will meet, what coverts are to be drawn, and when
hounds will go home. He is responsible for hounds showing the best possible sport under existing
conditions; and he is responsible for the hounds, the staff, and the Field neither damaging nor
annoying the landowners who make the sport possible. He is the boss, and during his term of
office there is no higher appeal. In many hunts the duties of the Master are divided between two
Joint Masters.

The HUNTSMAN controls the hounds, indicating to them by signals where he wishes them to draw for a
fox, and he is responsible for a fox being well hunted when found. He attempts to be sure that
hounds work together as a pack by encouraging the tail hounds and steadying the lead hounds,
and in case of a check he must be prepared to assist hounds to recover the line by use of a cast if
necessary. His technical decisions must be quickly made, and staff and Field must abide by them
or utter chaos will ensue.

The WHIPPERS-IN assist the Huntsman in controlling hounds by turning them back to the Huntsman or
by encouraging them forward to him as necessary. Also, they are used by the Huntsman as scouts
to get notice of the movement of a fox. No one except the Huntsman gives orders to Whippers-In.
No one except by request of the Huntsman or MFH should accompany them or attempt to assist
them.

The FIELD consists of the mounted followers and is controlled by the Field Master who rides at the head
of it. The Field Master is responsible for seeing that the Field does not interfere with hounds in
their work; and he is also responsible for seeing that the Field avoids damage to the landowners.
The Field should be aligned behind the Master by order of their office and by seniority of
membership in the Hunt. Please do not change position in the field as all unnecessary commotion
tends to distract the hounds.

The SECRETARY assists the Field Master in his job of observing and reporting the behavior of the Field,
particularly as if affects the landowners. Damaged fences should be reported to the Secretary.
"Capping Fees" - (a set fee per hunt) must be paid to the Field Secretary before mounting.

— From the Miami Valley Hunt website
The KENNEL MASTER manages the everyday care of the hounds, including feeding, cleaning, watering, changing bedding, and more. The Kennel Master also keeps thorough records of the hounds and their health. She/he maintains kennel grounds and buildings.

3. **Hunting Etiquette**

There are proper conventions and etiquette that participants are expected to follow. Any unsafe, rude or unsportsmanlike conduct will be addressed by the Master up to and including removal of a rider from the field. The Master is the final authority in the field; any requests by the Master must be followed immediately and without discussion.

**Before the Hunt**

- Be prompt
- When arriving at the meet, introduce your friends to the Honorary Secretary, pay the capping fee (if applicable), and then go to the Master(s) for an introduction.
- Greet the Huntsman while he or she is gathering hounds and greet the Field Master before he or she gathers the field. Thank them both before the end of the day.
- Your horse and tack must be clean and neat and in good repair.
- You should be clean and neat as well. Do not wear anything that could get caught on trees or other obstacles and cause injury to you or your horse.

**During the Hunt**

- If you choose to ride in the First Flight Field, please maintain the pace of the Field Master. Those who wish to pick and choose their jumps should ride at the back of the First Flight.
- When jumping, don't approach the take-off area until the preceding horse and rider have taken the jump safely and advanced three or four strides.
- If your horse refuses to jump, try once again. If it refuses on the second attempt, go to the back of the field. Never go around a fence as it is being jumped.
- In the course of a refusal, don't allow your horse to run into a cropped field. Remain in the rear of the jumping field until you are confident your horse will not refuse again.
- Any non-riding members are always welcome and encouraged to follow the hunt by car or on foot, with supervision or after discussing proper protocol.

**Conduct in the Field**

- The Master, Hunt Staff and hounds should be given the right of way at all times. Always turn your horse so that its head is facing hounds, Master or Staff as they pass.
- Stay behind your Field Master at all times and follow his or her line. Never pass the Master or ride an alternate route without his or her permission. If he or she crosses a field by hugging the edge, do likewise. Keep up with the Field Master, since leaving large gaps can interfere with the day’s sport.
- Please be quiet while hounds are being cast. Speak in a low tone of voice, so as not to raise hounds from hunting. All halloowing, calling out to and attempts to give direction to a hound by members of the Field are not only bad manners, but apt to spoil sport for everyone.
• However, if a hound comes in between horses or you see that a hound will be coming close to other horses let others know by calling "hound(s) please" to alert members to give the hound the right of way. If the hound does not appear to be in a position to encounter the horses, no call is necessary.
• If you see a danger to another rider, such as a hole or a low tree branch you should call out "Ware hole" or "Ware branch".
• If a Whipper-in or the Huntsman is coming up from ahead or behind and will need to pass through the field of riders, let others know by calling "Whip please" or "Hunt please". ALWAYS turn your horses head toward the rider so as to prevent your horse from kicking out as it passes.
• If you view a fox and the hounds are on the line, do nothing to interfere with the hounds or the fox. If you view a fox as he breaks covert and the hounds are not on the line, do not make a sound and wait for him to be well away from the covert. Then signal the Field Master by raising your cap so he may choose whether to “Tally-ho” or to send a rider to the Huntsman. Do not lose sight of where the fox broke covert. You may be asked to show the Huntsman exactly where you viewed.
• If your horse has a tendency to kick, put a red ribbon on its tail. This warning symbol does not relieve you from the primary responsibility of keeping the mount at a safe distance from others. Horses that kick should be ridden in the back of the field, even when a red ribbon is worn.
• If you get lost or separated from the hunt, go directly to the nearest public road. Stay on the public roadways until you are able to rejoin the field.
• Do not ride over crops, and keep off all seeded fields. Close any gates you open. Do not close any gate you find open. If you take a rail down, put it back. Leave everything as you found it.
• Members of the field waive all claims against landowners for injuries to themselves or their mounts. If there is an injury a few members of the field may volunteer or be designated by the Field Master to stay with the injured party and coordinate any needed help. The rest of the field should follow the Field Master and continue hunting.

**On non-hunting days and off-season**

• When a Hunt has been given the privilege of riding over a landowner’s property, it does not mean that members of that Hunt or anyone else have the right to trespass without specific permission from the landowner, the appointed agent, tenant or farmer, whether hacking on non-hunting days, going to a meet or not keeping up or returning from a hunt. Always be conscious of ground conditions and do not ride across land where conditions are poor.
• Be courteous and friendly to the public. A smile, wave of the hand or tipping one’s cap does wonders for the good of our sport. Do not impede traffic while on your horse. Public relations are everyone’s responsibility.

4. Attire

a. Master – Lady or Gentleman- Formal
   i. Coat: Square-cornered, single-breasted frock coat, cut to suit the wishes of the owner, with no flaps on the waistline and no pockets on the outside of the coat except an optional whistle pocket. A Master who does not hunt hounds should have four front hunt buttons. A Master who does hunt hounds should have five buttons. There should also be two hunt buttons on the back of the coat if it is a frock coat and two or three small buttons on the cuff of each sleeve. The material should be twill or Melton cloth. Scarlet (called "red" or "scarlet") is the most traditional color for Hunting, but if the regular Hunt livery is of another color, that color should be worn. Many lady Masters prefer not to wear scarlet and prefer black or navy. The collar and lapels of Hunt coats should be in conformity with the Hunt's livery. No Master, Whipper-in, Huntsman or member should wear his or her Hunt livery (scarlet Coat, Hunt colors or buttons) in another country unless invited to do so. When scarlet is worn, both ladies and gentlemen should wear white breeches. It is correct to wear a black or dark coat when participating in a joint meet without your own hounds.
   ii. Breeches: Should be white, tan, rust, canary or buff, of heavy cord, synthetic stretch twill or other material. Lightweight breeches of synthetic knits are acceptable. With a scarlet coat, ladies and gentlemen should wear white breeches.
   iii. Vest: Canary, Tattersall or appropriate Hunt color.
   iv. Hat: Black or dark blue velvet safety helmet approved by the American Society of Testing Materials (ASTM), with ribbons down or up, according to local custom. (Ribbons down traditionally indicate professional Hunt staff or amateur huntsman.)
   v. Boots: With scarlet coats, traditional hunting boots of black calf with brown tops sewn on, well-polished, with tabs sewn on but not down. White or brown boot garters (to match breeches) may be worn. Ladies wearing black or navy may wear plain black boots or boots with patent leather tops with tabs sewn on but not down. Black rubber boots are acceptable in wet weather.
   vi. Spurs: Of heavy pattern with moderately short neck and no rowels. Light racing spurs are not permissible. Spurs should be set high on the boot just below the ankle, and the spur arms should be parallel to the ground. The buckle should be on top of the boot with the free end of the spur strap on the outside of the boot.
   vii. Gloves: Heavy wash buff, brown or black leather. White or navy wool gloves are also acceptable.
   viii. Crop: Traditional hunting whip with lash
   ix. Horn: Masters, Huntsman or designated whippers-in only. The traditional hunting horn is carried either between buttons of the coat or in a leather case fastened on either side of the front of the saddle.
      No Horn should be carried by anyone except Master, Huntsman, or First Whipper-in when given permission by the Master.
   x. Wire Cutters: Wire cutters may be carried in a leather case attached to the saddle.
   xi. Neckwear: Plain white hunting stock neatly tied and fastened with a plain, horizontal safety pin. Ends of the stock should be pinned down to remain tidy.
   xii. Flask and Sandwich Case: Gentlemen may carry either a flask or sandwich case (or both). Ladies may carry either a sandwich case or a combination flask and sandwich case.

b. Gentleman Member- Formal
   i. Scarlet coat: Should have rounded corners and three buttons in front, two on the back and two or three on each sleeve in brass with the insignia adapted by the hunt. Scarlet coats are worn only by members who have been awarded their colors.
ii. **Black coat:** Black hunting coat or frock coat cut same as scarlet coat are preferable to a shadbelly coat. Buttons should be plain or black. In hunts where the Field wears black, members wear the hunt buttons on their black coats. If not awarded colors, buttons must be plain or black. There should be three buttons on the front of the coat and two buttons on back if frock coat. It is not customary to wear Hunt colors on the collar of a black coat. It is customary that brass buttons on black coats are reserved for Masters and ex-Masters.

iii. **Vest:** Canary, tattersall or appropriate color designated by the Master.

iv. **Breeches:** May be tan, buff or white (only with a frock coat), of heavy cord, synthetic stretch twill or other heavy material.

v. **Hat:** ASTM-approved safety helmet in black velvet with chin harness fastened is strongly recommended. Ribbon should be up. If you plan to wear a bowler, it is wise to check with the Master of the hunt, as some hunts do not allow them. Top hats, with optional hat-guard, may be worn with scarlet coat, frock coat or shadbelly coat, but they are not recommended by the MFHA.

vi. **Boots:** Plain black calf boots without tops are worn with black hunting coat. Brown-topped boots should be worn with a scarlet frock coat. Black field boots with laces are not considered proper formal boots. White or brown boot garters (to match breeches) may be worn.

vii. **Hair:** If long, it should be confined neatly.

viii. **Neckwear:** Plain white hunting stock, neatly tied and fastened with a plain, horizontal safety pin. Ends of the stock should be pinned down to remain tidy.

ix. **Spurs:** Same as for Master

tax. **Crop:** Traditional hunting whip and lash (white whip or lash are not appropriate).

c. **Lady Member (Astride)- Formal**

i. **Coat:** Frock or hunting coat of black, dark blue or dark gray, suitably cut, with plain dark buttons. If she has been awarded colors, she may wear the Hunt’s buttons and collar trimmings. A frock coat should have rounded corners with three buttons in front and two on back. Hunting coats should have rounded corners and three buttons on the front. Both should have two buttons on each sleeve.

ii. **Vest:** Canary, tattersall or appropriate color designated by Hunt.

iii. **Breeches:** Buff, tan or canary (not white) cord or heavy synthetic stretch twill (not knitted) material.

iv. **Hat:** ASTM-approved safety helmet, black or dark blue velvet with chin strap. Ribbon up. If you plan to wear a black bowler, it is wise to check with the Master of the hunt, as some hunts do not allow them. Silk top hat (the crown should be six inches or more and worn only with a frock coat). The MFHA does not recommend wearing a bowler or top hat in the hunt field. Short dressage hats are not appropriate.

v. **Sandwich Case (or combination flask and sandwich case):** Optional. Flask case is not customary.

vi. **Hair:** Should be neatly confined. Hair nets are advisable and correct.

vii. **Gloves:** Wash, buff, black or brown leather. White wool or navy wool or cotton string gloves in cold or rainy weather.

viii. **Spurs:** Regular hunting spurs, same as for Master.

ix. **Neckwear:** Plain white hunting stock neatly tied and fastened with a plain, horizontal safety pin. The ends should be pinned down to remain tidy. No other jewelry should be visible.

x. **Crop:** Light hunting whip with lash, smaller shaft than a gentlemen’s (white is not appropriate).

xi. **Boots:** Black calf hunting boots without laces. Black leather or patent leather tops are appropriate with tabs sewn on but not down, especially with a frock coat. If scarlet is
worn, black boots with brown leather tops with tabs sewn on but not down are appropriate.

d. **Informal Attire- Ladies and Gentlemen**
   
i. **Hat:** Plain ASTM-approved black or brown velvet helmet with chin strap is strongly recommended, ribbon up.
   
   ii. **Coat:** Tweed or wool in muted color, tailored and single- or double-vented.
   
   iii. **Shirt:** Ratcatcher or other light-colored shirt. Stock tie (plain or colored) with horizontal pin, or man's necktie. A plain or patterned muted-color stock or necktie, with ends pinned down to remain tidy. White stock ties are not correct. Neckbands are also appropriate for ladies. Turtlenecks and polo shirts are usually reserved for children but are used in some hunts that experience extremely hot temperatures during cub hunting season.
   
   iv. **Breeches:** Earth tone colors – buff, tan, gray or rust.
   
   v. **Spurs:** Regular hunting spurs with no rowels.
   
   vi. **Boots:** Brown or black leather dress boots or brown field boots with laces. Formal boots with brown, patent or leather tops are not appropriate. Rubber boots are acceptable, as are canvas topped (Newmarket) boots, and jodhpur boots with either canvas or leather leggings. Three-buckle brown field boots are also correct.
   
   vii. **Gloves:** Black or brown leather or string gloves. White is not correct.
   
   viii. **Wire Cutters, Flask, Sandwich Case:** Same as in formal

e. **Juniors**
   
i. It is not necessary for juniors to wear formal attire, as it is often both difficult and expensive to obtain properly fitting formal attire in small sizes. Whichever type of "turnout" is chosen, it should be clean and appropriate for various weather conditions, with an ASTM-approved safety helmet with chin strap properly fastened.
   
   ii. **FORMAL ATTIRE:** Same as for Lady Member (Astride).
      1. **Colors:** Junior colors may be worn according to individual Hunt customs.
      2. **Hat:** A plain, properly fitting black ASTM-approved safety helmet with chin strap properly fastened is required, with ribbon up.
      3. **Crop:** A lightweight hunting crop with or without lash.
      4. **Neckwear:** A plain white stock neatly tied and fastened with a plain, horizontal safety pin. Turtleneck shirts should not be worn except by very young children.
      5. **Hair:** If long, it should be neatly confined or braided.

   iii. **INFORMAL ATTIRE:** A tweed coat in a muted color (no reds), tan or brown breeches or jodhpurs, shined brown/black jodhpur boots, string or brown/black leather gloves, a plain or patterned muted-colored stock, neatly tied and fastened with a plain, horizontal safety pin. A white stock is not correct.
      1. "Ratcatcher” shirts are also correct with a neckband, horizontal plain stock pin or a man’s necktie. Muted-color turtleneck shirts are usually for young children only. Hat as stated under formal

f. **LADY MEMBER (Side-Saddle)**
   
i. Same as LADY MEMBER (Astride) except:
   
   ii. **Habits:** Dark Melton or other cloth suitably cut.
   
   iii. **Veil:** Must be worn with a top hat, not a bowler.
   
   iv. **Hat:** Silk top hat to be worn with double-breasted dress hunting coat (crown should be six inches); black bowler (derby) may be worn with plain jackets. Safety headgear in black with chin harness properly fastened is strongly recommended with ribbon up. It should be noted the top hat and derby offer no protection to the head.

5. Becoming a Foxhound

a. Foxhound Registration Rules & Definitions

i. RULES. The filing of breeding records on an annual basis with the Keeper of the Association's Stud Book is obligatory for all Registered and Recognized Hunts and is the responsibility of the Master. The records comprise: a) pedigrees for all hounds entered in the current year by each Hunt according to the instructions provided, and b) an annual Foxhound Kennel List.

ii. ELIGIBILITY. American, Penn-Marydel, English, and Crossbred foxhounds and harriers are eligible for registration or listing in the Stud Book providing that they have a satisfactory three generation pedigree and that they are the property of the Hunt or of the Master and are a bona fide part of the hunting pack. See also paragraphs C and D.

iii. HUNTING. All foxhounds registered in the Foxhound Kennel Stud Book and all sires and dams in the first and second preceding generations must be acceptably certified as having hunted (or having been entered to) fox, coyote, bobcat, lion or drag.

iv. BREEDING. All foxhounds registered in the Foxhound Kennel Stud Book and all sires and dams in the first and second preceding generations must be acceptably certified as having been bred by a person or organization primarily devoted to hunting fox, coyote, lion, bobcat or drag.

v. REGISTRATION. Pedigrees should be on the form provided by the Association and should be submitted (together with the annual hound list) after all hounds for the current year have been entered and before December 31st. A Hunt that does not submit records by that date will be assessed $100.00. All hounds entered by each Hunt must be registered, listed, or recorded with the Stud Book office. A hound is "entered" on acceptable live quarry or drag; he is "registered" in the Stud Book.

vi. LISTING. Foxhounds with pedigrees containing not more than one fault in the third generation (unknown sire or dam, unknown prefix or date of entry) will be listed in the Foxhound Kennel Stud Book, providing that all other requirements are met. The progeny will be eligible for registration in accordance with present rules regarding the registration of American, English, Penn-Marydel and Crossbred hounds.

vii. THE NAME of an entered hound consists of three parts: the prefix or name of the Hunt that first entered the hound, the given name and the year of entry. The prefix and year of entry do not change when an entered hound is drafted from one pack to another. A hound is entered when he has been hunted on a regular and systematic basis. The name of an unentered hound consists only of the given name (with the name of the Hunt that owns it as a temporary prefix).

b. Breeds

i. AMERICAN, PENN-MARYDEL and ENGLISH FOXHOUNDS are defined as having no more than one outcross in the fourth generation or, in the case of hounds with Crossbred ancestors in more than one line, not more than one sixteenth (1/16th) total outcross. (For English foxhounds entered before 1978, the previous 1/32nd outcross rule continues in effect).

ii. All hounds registered under these outcross rulings as American, Penn-Marydel or English hounds will be regarded thereafter as pure American, Penn-Marydel or English Foxhounds in determining the breed of their progeny.

iii. CROSSBRED FOXHOUNDS are foxhounds which do not qualify under the 1/16th outcross rule as either American or English foxhounds.
iv. **PENN-MARYDEL LISTED FOXHOUNDS (PL)** are Penn-Marydel foxhounds that are 1/8th (12.5%) or less out cross and when bred to a pure PM their get are considered pure PM.

v. **L. The rules to determine Crossbred, American, Penn-Marydel Listed (PL) and pure Penn-Marydel (PM) are as follows:**

vi. The Dumphrieshire crossbred (English crossbred) is determined by the Stud Book computer formula the same as other crossbreds. If hounds get have a percentage of English from the Dumphrieshire on both the sire and dam side that percentage is cut in half from both parents and added together. When that percentage becomes 1/16 or less, the get are considered pure PM.

vii. Because this is a change from the way Bob Crompton’s PM Registry determined a PM there will be cases the MFHA PM Registry will conflict with Crompton’s PM Registry. In the MFHA PM Registry, depending on the percentages, hounds are Crossbred, American, PL or PM. A major change is that in Mr. Crompton’s PM Registry any pure PM bred to another hound was considered PL. In the MFHA PM Registry a hound is not considered PL until it becomes 12.5% or less out cross (English or American) until it reaches 7% and then is considered pure PM.

viii. What this means is if a pure PM hound was bred to a pure Dumphrieshire or English hound its get would be 50% PM and be registered Crossbred. If you bred that to another pure bred PM its get would be 25% and be registered Crossbred, if you bred that get to a pure PM its get would be 12.5% and be registered as PL. If you bred that to a pure PM the get would become pure PM.

ix. The same formula is used for the American cross. If you bred a pure PM to an American hound their get is 50% PM so the hound would be registered American. If you bred that get to another pure PM its get would be 25% and registered American, if you bred that get to another pure PM the get would be 12.5% and be registered as PL. If you bred that get to a pure PM the result would become pure PM.

x. This can be a lot harder to determine because up to the date the MFHA started registering PM in its stud book (two seasons ago 2008/2009 and 2009/2010) all PM were registered as American hounds. It takes considerable research, study and verification of each pedigree to determine if a PM was American or actually a PM. It will be necessary to prove a hound, once registered in the MFHA stud book as American, was actually a PM before we can make a correction. There will be errors as some of these registrations are difficult to make a determination, however, they can easily be corrected once so determined.

xi. OUTCROSS. Descendants of an outcross to another scenting breed (such as beagle, coon-hound, bloodhound) may be listed with the Keeper of the Stud Book providing that other requirements are met and providing that there is not more than one such non-foxhound outcross in the third generation or not more than 1/8th total outcross. The progeny may be eligible for registration in accordance with the 1/16th outcross rules regarding the registration of American, English, Crossbred and Penn-Marydel foxhounds.

c. **Foxhound Kennel List**

i. Masters of all Hunts are required to send the Keeper of the Stud Book a list of all hounds in their kennels each year. The list should be sent in (with pedigrees for the registration of the current year’s entry) after the beginning of the regular fall hunting season and before December 31st. Printed hound lists such as published by many Hunts at the beginning of each season are acceptable.

ii. ENTERED HOUNDS. The list should give the prefix (if different from the name of the Hunt submitting the list),
name, year of entry and sex for each entered hound, sire and dam. It should be arranged chronologically by year of entry and by litters within each year. Within each litter the hounds should be alphabetically listed, first dogs, then bitches. If you wish to indicate the breed, use the letters A, E, C, PM or PL for American, English, Crossbred, Penn-Marydel or Penn-Marydel Listed.

iii. UNENTERED HOUNDS. The list should show unentered hounds with their sires and dams under a separate heading. They may be listed individually or by litter. A litter may be described, for instance, as "unnamed litter" or "six puppies." It is useful to establish this breeding record since a year or more may elapse before a pedigree is sent to the Stud Book office.

d. Forms
   i. Three generation pedigree and foxhound kennel list forms are available by clicking the links or from the Association office. An assortment of forms will be sent to one Master of each Hunt during October of each year.

e. Stud Books
   i. The Foxhound Kennel Stud Book of America began publication in 1909 and has been published annually since 1973. A list of available volumes and prices may be requested. The MFHA Hound Registration Program, a computer software program, is another source of approximately 80,000 hound registrations from 1956 to current.